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MS., in which, however, the stanzas are not numbered.

The only word in the above stanzas calling for any remark here is the now obsolete *terrouer*, which has been replaced in the modern language by the form *terroir*, signifying *land* in an agricultural or territorial sense.\*

Perhaps some reader of MOD. LANG. NOTES may be able to add to our scanty knowledge concerning this poem.

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### PICARD DIALECT.

WHILE engaged in Northern France in study ing the dialect spoken on the borders of Picardy, I happened to find at Sissy, a small

village about fifteen miles east of St. Quentin, a popular song which, it is believed, has never before been printed, and I was told that it is probably unknown beyond the limits of the village. This song would seem to be of interest from a dialectic point of view, as it shows the present speech of that part of the Picard territory, verging on the Champagne district. In the following transcription, I have used Mr. Paul Passy's system of phonetic representation; the only point to be noted, in regard to the text, is the word *seure* (in the last line of second verse), in which the sound *eu* is unrounded, midway between *ə* and *y*, which I have represented by the sign *yc* according to Mr. Bell's system of transcription.

Italic *z* represents the ordinary French *j*-sound.

### ECHE FAMEUX CACHIEU.

ef famø Kafjø.

En jour jem bout dam n'esprit ed m'en allé al cache  
 È zur' zəm but dām nesprɛ ed m'ɛ̃ nɑlɛ ɑl kɑ :f.  
 Ej m'armoé d'en joli fusi qui miloé comme en glache  
 əz m'ARMwɛ d'ɛ̃ zoli fyzi Ki milwɛ Kom ɛ̃n gla:f  
 J'em su dit, piK'v'lo du bieu tan, voions quej' mêche mes guettes  
 Zəm sy di piKvlo dy bjø tɑ Vwejō Kəz mef me get  
 Pi quej 'm'en voêche da che con quant s'rwè eq pour tuer d'zalouettes  
 Pi Kez m'ɛ̃ vwef dɑ fe Kō Kās s'rwɛ eK pur tye d'zalwet.

Em v'lo parti tout droé dvan mi men fusil d'sus m'népeule  
 əm V'lo parti tu drwe d'vɑ mi mɛ̃fuzi d'sy mnepø  
 Ej bondischoè comme en cogris au mitan des zéteulles.  
 əz bōdifwɛ Kom ɛ̃ Ko gri o mitɑ d'zetø  
 Mais folloè vir come j'etoè bien; eche n'é poen l'tout d'el dire  
 Me folwe vir Kom z'etwɛ bjɛ̃; əf ne pwɛl' tu dəl di:r  
 Ej su ben seure èque tout chez gins y s'in crevoèt ed'rيره  
 əz sy bɛ̃ syCR' ek tu fe zɛ̃ i sɛ̃ KRøvwɛt ed rir.

Comme ej tornoè el coin d'en bo, vlo en gros liève quis 'désaque,  
 Kom əz toRnwɛ əl Kwɛ̃ dɛ̃ bo vlo ɛ̃ gro jɛv Ki s'desɑK  
 Yn'avoe poen sitot fœ en po qui n'etoè pu al même take  
 In 'Awɛ pwɛ̃ sito fwɛ̃ ɛ̃ pō Ki n'etwɛ py ɑl mem tɑK  
 J'en ètoè tout éboy avec em bouque ouverte  
 zɛ̃ etwɛ tu eboi AveK em buK uvert  
 Eh. jem disoè tout enparmi, q'v'lo en matin quet alerte  
 e zəm dizwɛ tu ɛ̃ pɑr mi. K'v'lo ɛ̃ matɛ̃ Ke talert.

\*Cf. Littré, 'Dictionnaire de la Langue Française,' s. v. *terroir*; Godefroy, 'Dictionnaire de l'Ancienne Langue Française,' s. v. *terroier*; Sainte-Palaye, 'Dictionnaire Historique de l'Ancien Langage François,' s. v. *terrouer*.

En v'loti poen q'près d'en molin ej croé vir en bête  
 En vloti pwê Kpre dê molê ej Krwe vir ên be:t  
 Ej pensoè q'ch 'étouè en lapin: q'dis: j'vo li casser l'tête  
 əz pēswe Kfetwε ê lapê: K'di zvɔ li Kase l'te:t  
 Ej m'avanche comme en freubon, j'dis: tir mi èche compère  
 ez mavâf kom ê frøbō zdi tir mi ef Kōper  
 Ej tire edsu ch'etoè en carden quel vent roulouè à terre.  
 əz ti:r ədsy fetwε ê KARDê Kəl vê rulwε A ter.

En peu plus loin j'ai aperçu des perdrix qui courouette  
 ê pø py lwê ze aperfy de perdri Ki Kurwεt  
 Aussitot que j'ai yeu vu mes yeux d'zes dévourouette  
 Osito K'ze jy vy me zjy dze devurwet  
 V'loti poen quej 'm'aproche vers eux, y promenoette par douzaine  
 Vloti pwê Kəj maprof ver ø i promnwet par duzen  
 Y s'envolte, ej tir mes deux queuej ej n'en voé poen quer ene  
 I sêvolt əjtir me dø Kø əj n'ê vwe pwê Kwer ên

En passan pal l'mitan d'en plan, mi hardi comme en sabre  
 ê pasâ pallmitâ dê plâ mi ardi Kom ê sab  
 Ej guignoè en heu d'tens en tan si n'avoè rien d'sus zabre.  
 əz ginwe êø dtê ê tâ si n'avwe ejê dsus zab.  
 En pommier couqué bien daplomb quelvent avoè foè quere  
 ê pômje kuke bjê daplō Kəl vε avwε fwε Kwer  
 Jem tape edden, j'qué d'tout món lon ej démonte em maquoère.  
 zəm tɔp əddê z'ke dtu mē lō əz demōt əm makwer

J'en n'etoè tout déconforté, j'n'en trépignoè d'colére.  
 zε netwε tu dekōforte, znε trepinwε d'koler.  
 Ej juroè comme en possédé, mais pour combler m'misère  
 əz zyRwe Kom ê posede me pur Kōblem mizer  
 V'lo ti poen quis'met à plouvoer, folloè vir quer che gouttes  
 Vloti pwê Kis me A pluvwer, follwε vir Kwer se gut.  
 Sur men dos, pou n'point tout r'chevoir j'ai pren bien vite m'route  
 Su mē do pun pwê tu rfəvwer ze prê bjê vit əm'rut.

Comme j'avoè mes pauve boyaux qui gargouillette dam' panche  
 Kom zavwε me pov bojo Ki gargujet dām pāf  
 Ej vo pour menger en morcieu, mais, mi qui n'o poen d'chance  
 əz vɔ pur mēze ê morsjø. me, mi ki n'ɔ pwê dfās  
 J'avoè aporté d'no maison en boen cantir d'brioque  
 Zavwε Aporte dno mezō ê bwê Kātir əd'brjoK  
 J'vo poul l'prendè, qué guignon', j'n'avoè pu rien dam'm poKe  
 zvɔ pul lprêd, Ke ginō znawwε py rjê dām poK

J'étoè perché tout jusqu 'am pieu, en rentran dache village  
 Zetwε perfe tu zysKam pyø ē rē trā daf vilaz  
 Yn'avoè ene bande ed curieux qu 'étôte su men passage  
 I n'Avwε ēn bād əd kyrjø K'etwεt sy mē pasaz  
 J'avoe bieu vouloir em 'mucher y m suvoete par derrière.  
 ZAvwe bjø volwεR əm myfe im syvwεt pAR derjer  
 Y voloète savoer qué gibier q'j'avoè dam' carnassière.  
 I volwεt sAvwεR Ke zibje KzAvwε dām KARNASjer.

Tout d'puis ch'tempslo, l'terme ed cachieu em sanne fameusement drôle  
 Tu dpyi ftē lō əlterm əd KAfjø əm sān famøzmē drōl  
 Mais com'parle ed boère en boin Keu, a quejoli parole  
 Me Kōm pARl əd bwer ē bwē Kø A Ke zoli pARol  
 Feut ete bien fou et lapidé d'courir comme un boin diabe  
 Fø tet fu e lapide əd Kuri Kom ē bwē djab  
 Tandik pour foere en boin diner yn feu ques' mette à tabe.  
 Tādik pur fwεR ē bwē dine in fø Kəs met A tab.

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## EVERY AND EACH.

THE lack of an official score makes it impossible for a spectator to know how the long, long game between Literature and Grammar-Books stands. Literature is always bowling down the wickets of Grammar-Books, but somehow Grammar-Books always have the innings; so that the game never comes to a conclusion. The sympathy of the spectators, when excited at all, is mostly, I think, with Literature; but it is a sympathy mixed with fear,—just as their sympathy with the under dog is always qualified by reverence for the upper one.—Among the most active of the participants in this odd, unregulated game—sometimes bowling and sometimes at the bat, as he happens to be caught by impulse—Dr. Fitzedward Hall for many years has been conspicuous.

Leaving this pleasant similitude to its own goings, I will say that, in 'Doctor Indoctus' (London, 1880), Dr. Hall asserts at one time the freedom that belongs to literary usage, and at another, the binding authority of magisterial dicta. At page 12 of this little book, Dr. Hall, commenting on "But, when *each* particular is so emphasized,"\* turns his back on

\*The quotation is not long enough to show that any other fault is to be found with *each* as used in it than the one alleged by Dr. Hall.

literature and declares for dicta in the words and manner following:

"As the particulars referred to, more than two, are unspecified, the proper word in prose, is "*every*." Landor, speaking for Horne Tooke, notes this punctuality of good English."

A footnote adds:

"Lord Macaulay is notably free from the error adverted to. Nevertheless, he writes in one place: 'Only eight thousand copies were printed, much less than one to *each* parish in the kingdom.' *History*, Chap. xxi. The parishes, a multitude, are not spoken of in the previous context; and hence '*every* parish' is demanded."

The source of the knowledge that constrains Dr. Hall to write in this manner about *each* is not disclosed by him otherwise than suggestively by his mention of Landor. That the actual usage to be found in good nineteenth-century English literature has not been, in this case, the source of Dr. Hall's knowledge, anybody who has at hand a dozen miscellaneous volumes of such literature can satisfy himself. I will quote from prose writings exclusively. It would be impossible, of course, without making the quotations unreasonably long, to show that the persons or things referred to by *each* "are not spoken of in the